

Tarka kisey kehte hain

Admi marte hue jin jin cheezo ka malik hota hai usko ‘tarka’ kehte hain

Tarka ke haquq kitne hain

Maiyat jo khuch choar kar jata hai uske ‘masarif’ yani uske chore hue maal ko yani Tarka ko in 4 masareh ya cheezon par kharch kiya jayega

Tarka se mutalliq 4 haquq hain ye jo tarka hai humne isko kahan kahan par kharch karna hai

- A. Kafno dafan
- B. Karz
- C. Wasiyat
- D. Wirasat

A. Kafno Dafan – marne wale ke inteqaal se lekar tadfeen tak tamam kharch including ambulance, kagzi karwayi ke kharchen ek shaher se dusre shaher tak laane ke liye ye tamam kharch isi khaney me ayege

B. Karz – marne wale ke upar jitna bhi karz tha uski adayegi

C. Wasiyat - iski khuch sharten hain

(i) “jis admi ko wirasat milni hai uske haq me wasiyat nahi hoti”. ke jo wo wasiyat kar raha hai wo waris ke haq me na ho. Maslan, marne wale ne ye wasiyat ki ke mere fala bête ko itna maal diya jaye, meri biwi ko itna maal diya jaye, beta aur biwi dono us marne wale ke waris hain, inko wirasat milegi, wasiyat unke haq me batil ho jayegi

(ii) wasiyat 1/3 maal tak hoti hai- maal ke teesre hisse tak wasiyat hoti hai ussey zyada wasiyat nahi hoti, ye kafno dafan ke kharch aur karz ki adayegi ke baad jo maal bachega uska 1/3rd hissa, naki kul ka 1/3rd hissa

Maslan : marne wale ne marte wakht wasiyat kari ke mere marne ke baad fala madrasah ko			
30,000/- de dena		20,000/- de dena	
Marne wale ka kul maal = 100,000/-		Marne wale ka kul maal = 100,000/-	
Kafan dafan	= 5,000/-	Kafan dafan	= 5,000/-
Karza diya	= 20,000/-	Karza diya	= 20,000/-
Maal bach gaya	= 75,000/-	Maal bach gaya	= 75,000/-

Wasiyat ki had 1/3 rd = 25,000/-	Wasiyat ki had 1/3 rd = 25,000/-
Uski wasiyat ke mutabik 30,000/- de dena, nahi de sakte, agar uske waris ijazat dain to diya jaa sakta hai, koi harz nahi, agar ijazat nahi to sirf 25,000/- hi diye jayenge	Uski wasiyat ke mutabik 20,000/- de diye jayenge, agar uske waris chahen to 25,000/- bhi de sakte hain, koi harj nahi, jo sharai hissa nikla hai
Baki ka maal waris me bat jayega	Baki ka maal waris me bat jayega

D. Wirasat

Kaun si cheezen wirasat se mehrum kar deti hain:

- (i) Ghulam waaris nahi ban sakta, beta bhi ho wo waris nahi ban sakta apne baap ka, kyun ke ghulam kisi cheez ka malik hota hi nahi hai ke hum usko wirasat dain, aaj ye silsila hai hi nahi
- (ii) Ikhtelafi deen – koi kafir musalman ka aur koi musalman kafir ka waris nahi ban sakta, baap mara wo musalman tha beta uska kafir hai to beta waris nahi ban sakta

Murtad ka hukm:

- (a) agar aurat hai wo uski wirasat musalman ko milegi,
- (b) agar mard hai to jo usne murtad hone se pehle kafir banne se pehle kamaya hua jo maal tha, halate musalman ki kamai wo uske musalman waris ko di jayegi aur jo halate kufr ki kamai hai wo baitul maal ke khazane me jama kara di jayegi , aur murtad khud kisi musalman ka waris nahi banega

- (iii) Qatal – qatil jo hai wo waris nahi ban sakta

Fiqah e Hanaf Qatal ki 5 kisme byan karte hain:

- (a) qatl e amad – ek admi jaan bujh ke dusre ko aise aaley se marta hai jo ala qatal ke liye stemaal hota hai.
yahan qatil ko maqtul ki wirasat nahi milegi
- (b) shib hai amad – isme bhi ek admi jaan bujhkar dusre admi par waar karta hai par yahan fark ye hai, ke wo jo aala stemaal karta hai wo alaa e qatal nahi hota, aam toar par wo ala qatal ke liye stemal nahi hota, dono me irada mojud hai
yahan bhi qatil ko maqtul ki wirasat nahi milegi
- (c) qatl e khata – yahan irada mojud nahi hota, ek admi shikar par hai uska target shikar hota hai par ghalti se koi insan mara jata hai
yahan bhi qatil ko maqtul ki wirasat nahi milegi

(d) qatl e qayam makam khata – isme bhi irada mojud nahi hota, ek insaan so raha tha usne karwat li niche baccha tha us par gira wo bacch mar gaya, ek admi ne apne chat ke upar se chalang lagayi jab usne lagayi usne dekha ke niche koi nahi hai, par jab usne lagayi to utne dair me ek banda aa gaya aur wo admi us bande ke upar aa gira aur wo banda mara gaya

yahan bhi qatil maqtul ka waris nahi ban sakta

(e) qatal ba-sabab - ek admi apni zameen se hatke raste me dusre ki zameen me garah khod deta hai, lakri rakh deta hai, patthar rakh deta hai, aur us cheez se kisi ki moat waqey ho jati hai.

yahan qatil maqtul ki wirasat se mehrum nahi hoga, waris banega

Wurasa kaun hain, wirasat kinme taqseem karni hai

- A. ashabe furuz
- B. asbaat
- C. rad ala ashabe furuz
- D. zawil arhaam
- E. maula mawalaat
- F. muqarrahu bin nasab alal ghair
- G. musa lahu be aqsar minas sulus
- H. baitul maal ya ghuraba o masakeen

A. ashabe furuz – sab se pehle wirasat ‘ashabe furuz’ me bategi – ye 12 waris hain jinka hissa quran aur hadees me tai hai, inme 4 mard hai aur 8 aurten hain

B. asbaat - ashabe furuz ko dene ke baad agar maal bach jata hai to ‘asbaat’ me taqseem hoga

C. rad ala ashabe furuz - agar kisi marne wale ka ‘asbaat’ nahi hain to uska bacha hua maal wapas ‘ashabe furuz’ me taqseem ho jayega, isey kehte hain “raddun ala ashabe furuz” (except miya aur biwi, inko dubara maal nahi milta, baki 10 ko mil jata hai)

D. zawil arhaam - ab marne wale ke ‘ashabe furuz’ aur ‘asbaat’ dono mojud nahi hain, to phir “zaril arhaam” ye teesre kisam ke waris hote hain, ye bhi rishtedar hi hain, inko de diya jayega

- E. maula mawalaat - ab kisi ke ‘ashabe furuz’, ‘asbaat’, aur’ zawil arhaam’ bhi nahi hai, phir ‘maula mawalaat’ ayega, ye wo fard ke jiske saath marne wale ne zindagi me ek moyadah kiya tha ke mai mar gaya to meri wirasat teri hogi aur tu mar gaya to teri wirasat meri**
- F. muqarrahu bin nasab alal ghair – muqarrahu kehte hain ke jiske liye iqraar kiya tha, bin nasab – rishte ka nasab ka, alal ghair – lekin dusre ki wisadat se.**
- (a) misaal, ek admi kehta hai fala mera beta hai, yahan iqraar kiya hai direct kiya hai kisi wisadat se nahi kiya, yahan rishtedari sabit hona koi zaruri nahi hai, yahan beta banne ke liye kisi dusre ke saath rishtedari sabit hona pehle koi zaruri nahi**
- (b) misaal, ek admi kehta hai fala mera bhai hai, yahan bhi rishtedari jori hai, muqarrahu bin nasab usko bana diya hai, lekin, wastey se, kyun, pehle ye iske baap ka beta sabit hoga, phir iska bhai sabit hoga, bhai banne ke liye iska jo baap hai iqraar karne wale muqir ka iske baap ka beta sabit hona pehle zaruri hai, iska ye iqraar khud apni zaat ke liye iqraar nahi hai, apne saath ye baap ke upar bhi iqraar hai kyunke agar iska bhai sabit karenge iske baap ka beta bhi karna parega, baap ka beta sabit karenge iski wirasat nahi baap ki bhi wirasat deni paregi phir**
- isko kehte hain muqarrahu bin nasab alal ghair, ek admi ne dusre ko keh diya kef ala mera bhai hai, agar upar wale nahi honge to hum isko de dainge, upar wale honge to hum isko mehrum kar denge. Ye aam toar par hamare yahan nahi hota hai.**
- G. musa lahu be aqsar minas sulus – humne para ke wasiyat 1/3 tak chalti hai, ab kisi marne wale ka koi bhi nahi upar ke 1 se 6 tak to hum saare ka saara maal uska wo jis jayez jagah usne kaha hum wahan de denge, yahan 1/3 ka koi matlab nahi reh jayega, ab humne isko waris bana diya**
- H. baitul maal ya ghuraba o masakeen – agar upar wale 7 nahi hain to hum marne wale ke maal ko ghuraba o masakeen me baat diya jayega.**

Quran me Wirsat ka bayan Surah Nisa, Araf, 11, 12, 176

(1) Ashabe furur koun log hain

Ye 12 Worusa hain, inme 4 marid hain aur 8 aurten hain. In sabhi ke hisse Quran aur Hadees me mugarra kar diye hain, inme kami beshi nahi ki ja sakti. Inki fupah khram me halten bayan ki hain ke Ashabe furur kis haal me kya lega. Inme se to baar aise hain jo Ashabe furur hi hain mugarra kar hissa lete hain, dusre darje ke Worusa hain na jo 'asbaat' oome nahi ate.

Lekin inme se 6 aise rishte hain ke jo jahan to lete hi hain baar ayaad dusre darje me bhi akar le lete hain. Baar khuch pehle me lete hain, ~~baar~~ dusre me nahi lete, baar dusre me lete hain, pehle me nahi lete. Inki Mukhtalif halaten hoti hain.

Mukhtalif Halaten

① Baap (3 halaten)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$ ↓ (asbaa)	Asbaa
kyonke potay beton ki shair mojudgi me beton ki jagah le lete hain.	Agar marne wale ki aulad ho, baki ke shair unka beta le lega. (aulad beta ja uske potay)	Baap jahan bhi lega aur asbaa me bhi, jab beta ja pota mojud na ho, lekin beti ja poti mojud ho (Maannaz aulad ho)	Baap ashabe furur se wikel jata jab marne wale ki aulad ho hi nahi aive jne. (Na beta, pote, Nabeta, poti)

② Dada — Tab Baap mojud nah ho to Dada baap ki jagah par jayega.

(4 halaten)

Tab baap mojud $\frac{1}{6}$
nah ho, Dada \downarrow baap
baap ki jagah par jayega
nah hai, Dada hai,
uska beta mojud
hai; (jaise baap
ko $\frac{1}{6}$ milta hai)

$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$
 \downarrow
maijet ki beti
mojud hai aur
dada mojud hai
(similar to
baap)
⑥ beti dada
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$
⑤ ① + ②

asbaa
 \downarrow
maijet ki
aulad
sirf se
nah ho

mehrum
 \downarrow
kisi marne
wale admi
ka baap
mojud ho
aur dada
bhi mojud ho
to baap ke
hote hue dada
mehrum ho
jata hai

Rule

11 Kareeb ke rishtey ke hote hue
door wala meherum ko jata hai,
jahne bete ke hote hue pecha
meherum ko jata hai 11.

③ Khawand — Ek aurat foot ho gayi uska
Khawand hai, jiske nikah me
thi aur mari hai to wohi uska
Khawand mana jayega, ab ye iska
Waris banega (Surah Nisa, Ayat 12)

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 \downarrow \downarrow
agar aulad
nah ho. agar aulad
ho.

Madaun — Aurat ka naam Hinda hai, uski pehli shadi
Zaid se hui, usse 2 aulad hui, ab Zaid mar gaya, jahan
telaag ho gayi, phir Hinda ki shadi Haaris se
hui, isse ko aulad nah hui, ab Hinda mar jati
hai, to Haaris iska Khawand hai, aur iski 2 aulad
hi mari jayegi, bazarir Haaris se ko aulad
nahi hui. Agar Hinda ki sirf se ko aulad nah
hui hoti to chote koi bhi Khawand se to mojud
Khawand ko $\frac{1}{2}$ milega.

④ Akhjaafi Bhai : Maa Sharike Bhai (Surah Nisa, Ayat 12).
Banda kalaala hoga tabhi

Bhai 3 hissa ke hote hain inko hissa niche

- Hafiqi Bhai : same maa, same baap
- Alati Bhai : baap dono ka ek ho, maa mukhtalif (Baap Sharike Bhai)
- Akhjaafi Bhai : Maa ek ho, baap mukhtalif hoar (Maa Sharike Bhai)

(3 halafem)

$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

Mehr m

↓

↓

↓

Jab maahe wale
ka sirf 1 akhjaafi
bhai ho.
(maahe wale kalaala
hona chahie)

Jab maahe wale
ka 1 se zyada
bhai jabehen ho
Ja dono bhai hai
(maahe wale
kalaala hoga)

Agar banda
kalaala nahy
jani baap, beta,
pota, dada, poti
mofud hue to
72 mehr m ho
jaye.

Kalaala Koun hote hai :

Kalaala wo hote hai ke jiske upar aur niche ke
rishte nahon; baap, dada, par dada koi bhi
nahon upar; aur niche beta, pota, beti, poti
koi bhi nahon

Example

aurat (1 lae)

wasis
hain 4.

bhai
(akhjaafi).

khaawal

dada

baap

mehr m

$\frac{1}{2}$
koi aulad
nahi hai

mehr m

70% bacche
mofud hi nahin
hain.

X

50,000/-

X

50,000/-

②

Aurten Ashade Furor me

① Biwi — $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

Khasiand foot
ho gaya (2 haldein)

↓
aulad nahi
hai

↓
apas aulad
mojud hai.

Ek admi ne pehli shadi kari, usse 2 bacche hue, phir
dusri kari, uske 1 hue, phir teesri, usse nahi hue, to jahan
khasiand ke 3 bacche money gaye.

Rule II Humne mame wale ke taraf nisbat
karke dekh na hta hai, waris ki
aulad hamne nahi dekhi "

Kisi admi ki apas 1 se zyada biwiyon
nikash me mojud hain, to hinsa unka
jehi racheha — $\frac{1}{4}$ aur $\frac{1}{8}$

khasiand (4 lac)

Biwi - 4 hain

Aulad ko nahi 4 biwi se

Biwi ka hinsa = 1 lac isko wo 4 biwiyon
apas me tapreem kar lepi.
barabar me

Agar Aulad hain

in 4 biwiyon me se kisi ki bhi

to Biwi ka hinsa = $\frac{4 \text{ lac}}{8} = 50,000$, je apas me 4 biwiyon
tapreem kar lepi.

② Beti: — $\frac{1}{2}$

(3 halatun)
(Burah Nisa
Ayat 11)

marne wale ki
sirf ek beti hai,
beta koi nahi
hai, ho.

$\frac{2}{3}$

marne wale ki
2 ja 2 se zyada
betiyan hain,
beta koi nahi
hoga hai

ε

Agar maigat
ka betiyan
ke saath
beta bhi
mojud hai
1 ja 1 se zyada
phir beti ko
dusre darje
asba me
wisa milega.

admi foot ho gaya

Beti Beta karo
ε ε $\frac{1}{6}$

(karo waise hi asbaad me hai)
beta ko double, beti ko triple.

③ Poti: — Ye beti ki ghair mojudgi me ye beti ki
ghair aa jayegi

$\frac{1}{2}$

admi foot hui,
uski koi beti
nahi hai,
1 poti hai,
Jahan marne
wale ka beta
bhi nahi hai

Beta = None

Beti = None

Potiyan = 1

$\frac{2}{3}$

2 ja 2 se
zyada
Potiyan
hain.

Beti aur Beta
dono mojud
nahi.

Beta = None

Beti = None

Potiyan = ≥ 2

$\frac{1}{6}$

maigat ki
1 beti bhi
hai aur
uske saath
1 ja 1 se zyada
Potiyan bhi
hain

Beti = 1

Beta = None

Potiyan = ≥ 1

ε

Jab maigat
ki 2 ja 2 se
zyada beti
mojud ho

Beti = ≥ 2 mojud
ho

Iska Sapa
bhai hoga
cousin ho.

Pota mojud

Jab maigat
ka beta
mojud ho

Beta
mojud

!! Dusra me Allah ne Moannar
aulad jo waris hai, jani bacchiyan
uske liye zyada se zyada $\frac{2}{3}$ bgaan
kiya hai !!

④ Bahen :- ⁴ Saghi aur Alati bahen kariker
(Saghi) hai Surah Nisa Ayat 126 me hai, aur
Akhyaafi bahen kariker Ayat 12 me hai. ⁴

(Sholaten)

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

E

E

jo

Agar koi admi mar
gaya, uski koi aulad
nahi hai, uski 1 saghi
bahen hai.
Morne wala Kalaala
hai.

Morne wale ki
koi aulad nahi
hai, aur uski
2 ja 2 se zyada
bahen hai
Morne wala
Kalaala hai.

Agar Maigat
ke koi bhai
mojud hai,
bahen asbaa
me choti jaggi
Morne wala
Kalaala hai.

Maigat ki betiya
poti mojud hai, phir
bhe bahen asbaa ban
jaggi

1) Kalaala ki bahen -
Rde waris banti hai

admi

beti saghi
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ja bahen
 $\frac{2}{3}$ E

Agar beti na hoti, to bahen
1 hoti to $\frac{1}{2}$ le leti, agar
zyada thi $\frac{2}{3}$ le leti

Tab, Maigat Kalaala
na ho.

Cekadmi ka beta, pota,
boap ja dada mojud hai
to wo Kalaala nahi hai
phir)

oo Tab Kalaala Nahi hai to
wirasat nahi milegi.

aurat mari ②

khasaul bhai bahen
 $\frac{1}{2}$ zehra hissa
② ①

③ (aulad nahi
hai)

aurat mari 1 lac.

khasaul beti bahen
 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ E

(aulad
mojud hai)
25000 50,000 25000

aurat mari - 1 lac

khasaul beta bahen
 $\frac{1}{4}$ E jo

25,000/-

asbaa hota hi
wo hai jo kacha hua
sara ka sara
le leta hai
75000/-

④ kyun nahi mila?
Indige ke ad morne wala
Kalaala nahi raha

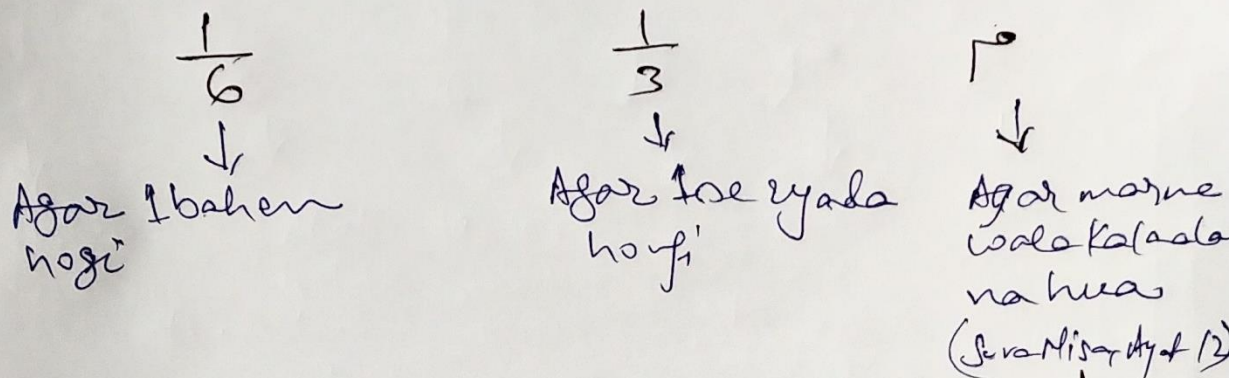
⑤ uski bahen ko milta hai jo Kalaala ho.

⑤ Bahen : Beas ek, Maas Mukhjalaf.
(Alati) (Bhaap Sharike Bahen) (Zhalaten)

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Hapiqi bahen	Alati	(a)-(e)	Jab	Jab	Jab	Jab
a) mojud	bahen	Sharten	maijat	maijat	ishe	ishe
nahi honfi.	1oe	mojud	ki 2ja	Kaleala	saath	Alati
maijat bhi	zyada	hain	2oe	naho.	Bhai	mojud
b) Kaleala hoga	hojaye	maijat ki	zyada	Yani,	hoga.	hoga.
Koi Alati bhai	to $\frac{2}{3}$	1 hapiqi	Hapiqi	beap		
c) bhi mojud	Sharten	bahen	behne	dada		Jab
nahi hoga	(a)-(e)	iske	mojud	beta		maijat
maijat ka	ek hi	saath	honfi	pota		ki beti
d) Hapiqi bhai	hain.	mojud		mojud		ja poti
bhi mojud	jo	hai		ho, is		mojud
nahi hoga	1 Alati	↓		surat		hogi
maijat ki	bahen	Iske		me		
e) beti, poti	ne likhi	wala		maijat		
bhi mojud	hain.	beti aur		Kaleala		
nahi hogi		poti		nahi.		
Alati bahen		wala		↓		
1 hogi to usko		hojayege		Jahan		
$\frac{1}{2}$ denge.				Hapiqi		
				aur		
				Alati		
				dono		
				bahen		
				mehrum		
				hojayege.		

11 Baheno ko hissa tab milta hai jab mame
Ruk wala Kaleala hoga hai. Waise behno ko
nahi milta hai "

⑥ Akhijafi : Maa Sharike Bahen.



Note 1: Hapisi Bahen, Alati Bahen, Maigatki beti-gapoti ke hote huye Mehron nahi hotin, E bar jati hain. Tab ke Akhijafi Bahen Maigatki beti-gapoti ke hote huye Mehron ho jati hain.

Note 2: Jaisa ke Kaidah hai ke Hapisi Bhai aur Hapisi Bahen jab Akhatte aa jate hain, to Bhai ko dugna milta hai, aur bahen ko single. Alati Bahen Bhai me Shi gehi kaifiat hoti hai Lekin, Jahan Akhijafi bahen aur Akhijafi Bhai ko barabar milega, equal milega (jab ye 1 se zyada hofe)

⑦ Maa : - $\frac{1}{6}$

- ↓
- Marne wale ki aulad ho, beshaf 1 hi beta ya 1 hi beti ho, ya
 - Aulad nahi to, upke 2 ja 2 se zyada bahen Bhai hoan

Kul Maa
ka $\frac{1}{3}$

- ↓
- Jab Maigatke 2 ja 2 se zyada bahen, Bhai Shi na hoan, ~~beti~~
 - Beta, Beti, Potay Poti Shi na hoan

Maa Bakiya
 $\frac{1}{3}$

Maa Bakiya ka matlab hai, jo bach gaya Ashabe Furur ko dene ke baad

Sirf 1 Shai to phir
Je masla nahi hoga.

c) Marne wale ke bahen
bhai nahi hain, lekin,
1 beta ya beti, ya phir
Japoti موجود hain

c) Agar marne wali
aurat hai, uska
baap ya khaand

dono me se koi
ek موجود ho,
daro nahoon

d) Marne wala
mard hai, uski
biwi aur baap
dono me se koi
na ho, ek ho

aurat (30,000/-)

khawand	baap	maa
$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{3}$
15,000/-	10,000/-	5000/-

*) Agar marne wali aurat
ka baap aur khawand dono
mوجود hain, to hum
maa ko maa Bakiya
 $\frac{1}{3}$ denge

*) Agar marne wala mard
hai, uski biwi aur baap
dono موجود hain, to
hum maa ko maa Bakiya
ka $\frac{1}{3}$ denge

④ waise bhi darran ka hukam
hai, ke mard ko aurat
ke mufable me dupna
milti hai (agar hum maa
ko kul maal se $\frac{1}{3}$ dete)

mard (40,000)

biwi	baap	maa
$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{3}$
10,000	20,000	10,000

Ab bakiya 30,000 iska $\frac{1}{3}$ -

Maa ko kul maal me
se $\frac{1}{3}$ kab denge

a) aurat 30,000

khawand	baap	maa
ho	nahi	$\frac{1}{3}$
OR		
khawand	baap	Kul
nahi	ho	maal
ke		
denge		

In 2 me se ek
ho durrana ho
phir maa ko kul maal
ka $\frac{1}{3}$ denge.

Masla Paine Umariga Paine

Ye 2 masla puri wirasat me exception hai, jahan Maa Bakiya ka $\frac{1}{3}$ hum Maa ko denge, jab ke puri wirasat Kul par chahi $\frac{1}{2}$ ho, $\frac{1}{3}$ ho, $\frac{1}{4}$ par tapreem hoti hai.

- Maa ne wali ausrat hai, uske maa aur baap dono me $\frac{1}{2}$ hain : maa ka hissa $\frac{1}{3}$ maa bakiya ka.
- Maa ne wala wada ho, uski biwi aur baap dono me $\frac{1}{2}$ hain : maa ka hissa $\frac{1}{3}$ maa bakiya ka.

⑧ Tadda :

Dadi / Nani

Dadi

- ① Pehli pusht me baap ki maa - Dadi
- ② Dusri pusht me, 2 ayaayi Dada ki maa, Dadi ki maa
- ③ Teesri pusht me aur upar chali jayegi, par Dadi ki maa; is tarah

Nani

- ① Har aisi upar ki maa se jume wali khaton jis me Nana na ata ho.

↓
Y maa ki maa - Nani

Y Nani ki maa jani par Nani.

Note

Nana khud Tadda fasid hai, wo Bawil Arham me jata hai, Nana ki maa bhi Bawil Arham me jati hai.

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

Tas dadi ho aur
marne wale ki
maa na ho.

1) Maa, Dadi aur Nani
dono ko mehmum
kar deti hai "

4) Baabring Dadi ko
mehmum kar hai
Nani ko nahi "

admi
 nani dadi maa
 X X ✓

admi
 nani dadi baap
 ✓ $\frac{1}{6}$ X ✓

admi 30,000/-
 nani dadi
 $\frac{1}{6}$ is 5000/-
 to be shared by
 both equally
 Rs 2500/- each.

admi
 par Nani dadi
 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$
 Nani pardadi
 $\frac{1}{6}$

1) Par Nani ki maa,
 apni teesri hisse tak
 jayen to.

Misad

aurat

beti Alati Akhaji baap khawand
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bahen bhai $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ab hum inke hisse banayenge;

1) Hum pehle Khawand ko
dekhenge ke hum isko kya dein
Jahan aulad hai, iske $\frac{1}{4}$ denge.

2) Baap ko $\frac{1}{6}$ milaya jab
morakkar aulad ho (beta,
Pota). Xam bti hai jo
moannar aulad hai to hum
isko $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$ me le jayenge.

3) Jahan marni wala Kalsala
nahi hai, kyunke, baap mojud
hai, iske je jahan
mehmum ho jayega.

4) Marni wale ki beti mojud
hai to Alati bahen $\frac{1}{2}$ me
chali jati hai, saath je bhi
hai ke marni wale ka baap
mojud hai, jani Kalsala nahi
hai to isey mehmum kar denge.

5) Beti jahan par sirf
1 hai, to hum isko $\frac{1}{2}$
de denge.

③ A'saba

Ye wo words hote hain jinka koi meqarrar hissa nahi hota, jaise Ashabe fuzeer me hota hai, Ashabe fuzeer se bachna wala para maal le lete hain.

Inki 3 kismen hain:-

① A'saba bil Nafis - isme 4 khaton aati hain

② A'saba bil Ghair

③ A'saba maal Ghair.

Pehli wali me zara tafseel hai, hum dusri aur teesri ko pehle samajh lete hain, phir uske baad pehli ko samajh leye.

② A'saba bil Ghair:- Haa khaton jo A'saba

banne me apne bhai ki mohitaj ho (Gorhae A'saba bil Nafis me aate hai)

- 4 Isme A'saba banane wala khud A'saba hota hai:-
- (i) Beti
 - (ii) Poti
 - (iii) Hapisi Bahen
 - (iv) Alafi Bahen

admi			
	beta	baap	beti
		$\frac{1}{2} + 2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	£	$\frac{1}{6}$	£
admi			
	Poti	baap	Poti
	£	$\frac{1}{6}$	£

③ Jab Ahsan banawa wali khud
 " Jab Ahsan nahi hoti hai, Ahsan ke khatun
 me nahi hai "

③ Alaba Maal Ahair :- Har wo khatun jo
 kisi dusri khatun ki wajah se Ahsan
 banne lekin wo khatun iske saath Ahsan
 me shareek na ho jaise upar shai
 shareek hota tha.

- (i) Hapiji Bahen — Jab maiyat ki beti jayati hogi
 to ye ^{phir the} Ahsan banegi
 — (ii) Alati Bahen — — rane —

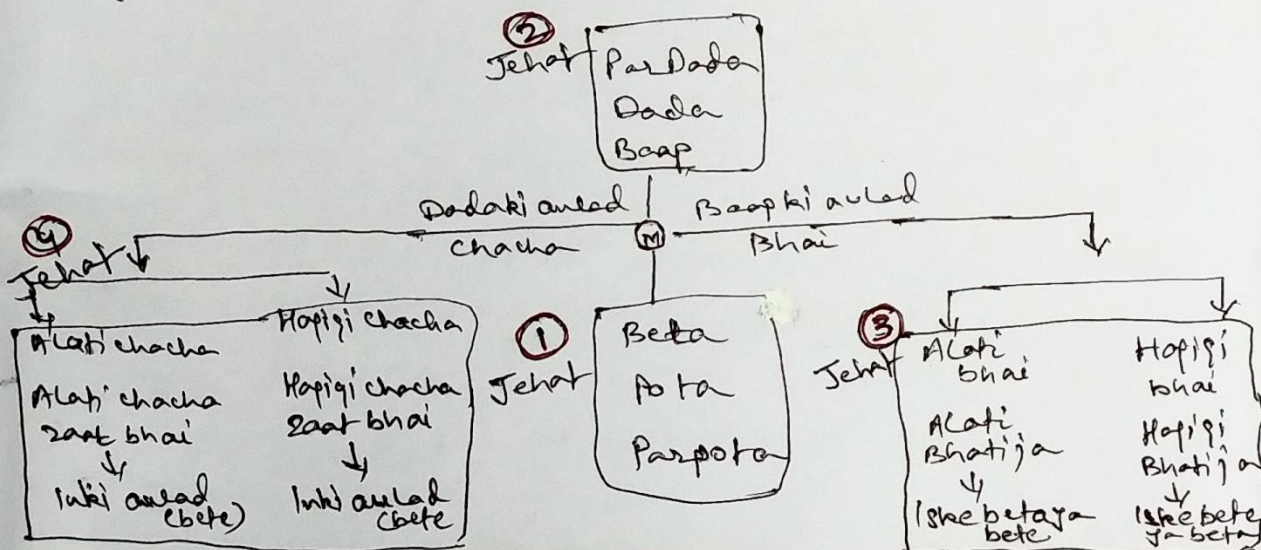
admi		
chacha bini	Hapiji bahen	
₹ 1/4	₹ 1/2	

admi		
beti chacha bini	Hapiji bahen (1 hai)	
1/2 ₹ 1/4	₹	

(Note: Alati bahen me bhi jehi halat hoti)

④ Ahsan bil Maqsoo :- Ye sirf Maal hota hai
 jiske aur Maqsoo ke doran koi aurat
 nahi aati. Iki 4 categories hain :-

- (i) Jehatul Chuvva — Je beto se bana hai
 (ii) Jehatul Apuva — 4 baab 4 4 4
 (iii) Jehatul Akhuvva — 4 bhai 4 4 4
 (iv) Jehatul Umuma — 4 chacha 4 4 4



1/ Sab se pehle hum Tehat dekhaye,
Pehli Tehat dusri Tehat ko mehsam kar degi
hi tarah dusri, teesri ko aur teesri, chothi ko.
Ex:- Agar pehli Tehat me se koi mojud hai, to
2nd, 3rd, 4th Tehat mehsam ho jayegi.

2/ Tehat ke andar ^{shi} hum darja dekhenge,
maslam, pehli Tehat me agar beta hai, to
pota mehsam.

3/ Agar 7e puri Tehat nahi hai, to hum 2nd Tehat
me jayenge, Jahan Baap mojud ho to Dada
aur Pardala mehsam, agar Baap nahi ho to Dada.
Phele hi tarah 3rd aur 4th me jayenge.

4/ Tehat me musabla hoga, Darje me musabla
hoga, Qawwat me musabla hoga.

Darje Me musabla ki ursool:

- Hamid ke 3 beten hain - Zaid, Zaheer, Yasin.
- Zaid aur Zaheer ki koi aulad nahi.
- Yasin ke 2 aulad (bete) hain, jani Hamid ke 7e 2 pote hain.
- Yasin foot ho gaya. Inke khuch waqt ke baad
Hamid foot ho gaya.
- Piche hain - Hamid ke 2 bete Zaid aur Zaheer, aur 2
pote.
- Jahan pehli Tehat mojud hai, isme darje dekhe
jayenge; ab chunke Hamid ke 2 bete mojud hain,
Pote mehsam ho jayenge khuch nahi milega.

⑧ Agar Dada chahne to waqiat, Hadija, Sadpa ke darje
apna jitna chaha waqt apne pote ko de sakta hai,
koi qaid nahi, par waqiat is tarah hi tarseem hogi.

Ab Quwat dekhni hai;

Teesri Jhat ke andar Hapisi aur Alati dono bhai hai
darje bhi ek hain (dono bhai hain majat ka), lekin
Hapisi bhai kavi hai aur Alati bhai zajeef hai.

Hapisi bhai ka dharma dshita hai, Je maa aur baap
dono se majat ka bhai hai. Alati bhai mif baap
ki nisbat se bhai hai.

Manlan, Pehli Jhat, Dusri Jhat me koi nahi tha, ab
Jahan Teesri jhat me hum Hapisi bhai ko denge
Alati bhai ko nahi denge.

Note: — Yahan bahen bhi aa sakti hai

Manlan, ek admi mar gaya, uski ek (1) beti, poti hai,
uski 1 Hapisi bahen bhi hai, 1 Alati bhai bhi hai.

sol: — Beti/Poti ko milega - $1/2$

Beti ke hote huye Hapisi bahen ban jayegi — E
Alati bhai — nahi denge.

Manlan; Alati bhai ke hote huye Hapisi Bhatija ko
khuch nahi milega.

Hapisi Bhatija kaun hota hai: — wo hota hai jo
Hapisi bhai ka beta ho, jo maa baap dono se bhai
banta ho uska beta

Deek bi tarah hum 4th Jhat me bhi Quwat dekhenge.

Finally — 1st Jhat 2nd ko mehram kar degi, 2nd, 3rd ko
aur 3rd 4th ko mehram kar degi.

• Pehle darje wala durre ko aur durra teesre
ko mehram kar dega and so on.

• Hapisi, Alati ko mehram kar dega, Je Quwat
ko dekhenge.

(5)2

C. Rad Ala Ashabe Furuz

- 1. Sab se pehle Ashabe Furuz ko maal dete hain, usse jo bach jaye sara ka sara maal Asbaab me de dete hain.**
- 2. Agar Asbaab me se koi bhi mojud na ho, ab us maal ko dubara Ashabe Furuz me taqseem kiya jata hain, niche wapas nahi aate**
- 3. Agar Ashabe Furuz na ho sirey se, Asbaab me se bhi koi na ho to phir Zawil Arhaam ko maal diya jata hai, lekin yahan par ek cheez hai.**
- 4. Ashabe Furuz 12 the, unme se 10 aise Ashabe Furuz hain, jinme se koi bhi hoga to Zawil Arhaam ke taraf maal nahi aa sakega, lekin 2 aise hain jo hoan bhi to phir bhi Asbaab agar nahi hain, to Zawil Arhaam me maal aa jayega, aur wo do hain Khawand aur Biwi.**

Example: ek admi mar gaya uski biwi hai ya aurat mar gayi uska khawand hai, hum usko uska hissa denge, phir hum Asbaab ke taraf dekhenge, Asbaab me koi bhi mojud nahi hai, to hum sidha Zawil Arham me aa jayenge.

Lekin agar Khawand aur Biwi ke alawa koi hota, to usko hum hissa dete maslan, beti hoti, hum Asbaab me aate yahan koi nahi tha, phir bakiya usi ko de dete, ye Rad Ala Ashabe Furuz hai, lekin Biwi aur Khawand ye sababi rishte hote hain, nasbi nahi hote inko dubara maal taqseem nahi hota, wapas Zawil Arhaam ki taraf aa jata hai

Ek admi mar gaya, uski 1 beti hai, Ashabe Furuz me koi bhi nahi hai, uske Asbaab bhi nahi hai, saara maal beti ko milega.

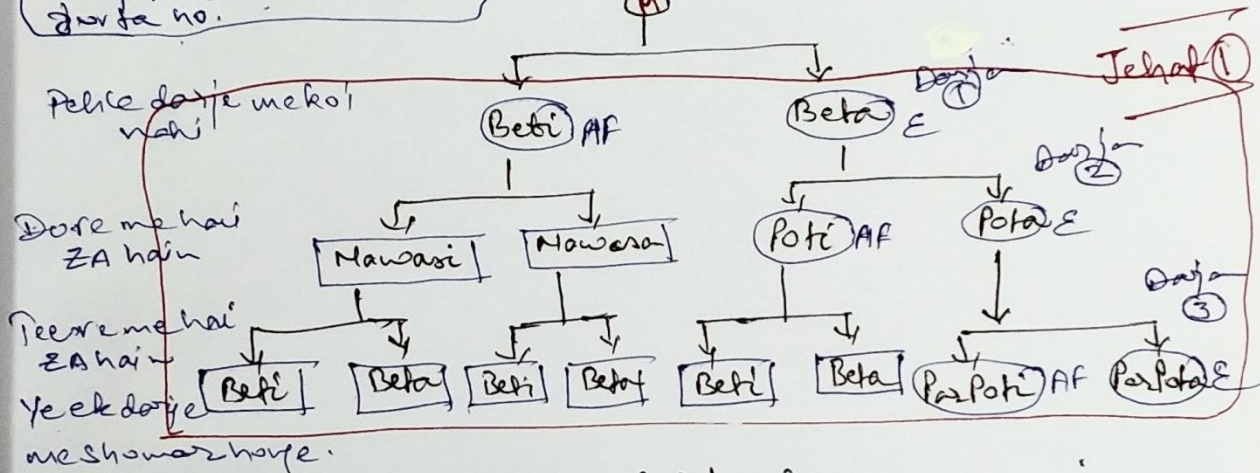
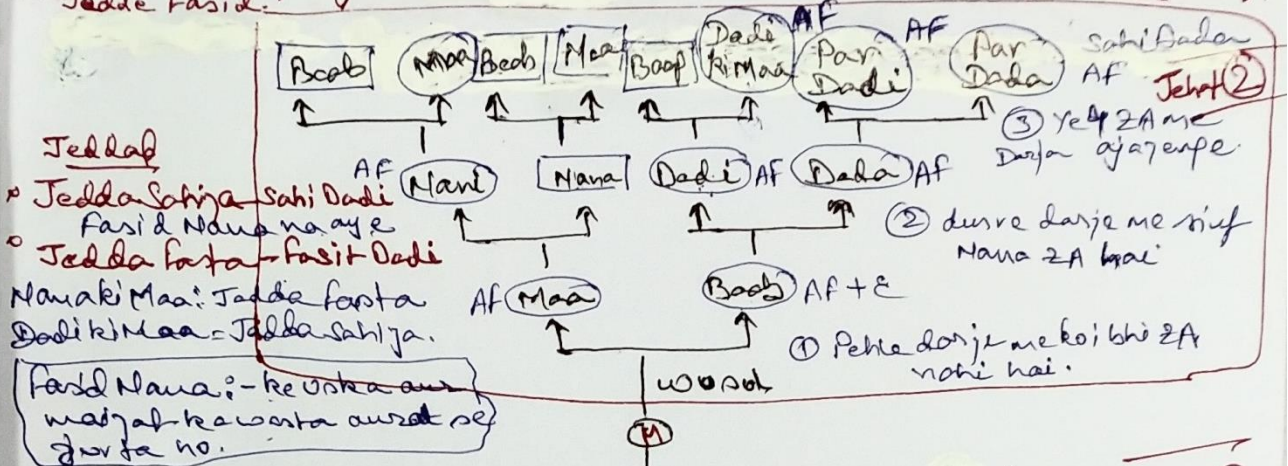
Ek admi mar gaya, uski biwi hai, aur koi Ashabe Furuz me nahi hai na Asbaab me hai, Biwi ko $\frac{1}{4}$ milega, bakiya jo 3 hisse honge wo Zawil Arham me aa jayenge

Ek aurat mar jaati hai, uski beti hai, aur koi bhi nahi hai, saara maal beti ko denge, beshaq Zawil Arham niche mojud ho.

Lekin us aurat ka agar khawand hai aur Asbaab me bhi koi nahi hai, hum khawand ko $\frac{1}{2}$ maal denge, bakiya adha maal usko nahi milega, wo Zawil Arham ke taraf aa jayega

(D) Zawil Arhaam^(ZA) - wo richte door jo na Ashabe furuz me aate hain aur na Ashab me aate hain.

- Sahi Dadaf
- Jedde Sahi = ke jiske aurz maigat ke daran koi aurat na aye (Nani)
 - Fasit Dadaf = jo aurat ke zarife se maigat se milta hai (Nana), Jedde fasid.



- Jedde me mufalla dekhenge
- Darje me mufalla dekhenge
- waasta jo darwagan me hai dekhenge, waaris hai ya Ghair waaris hai - waaris se mufad Ashabe furuz aur Ashab, Ghair 2 waaris se mufad Zawil Arhaam

Jaise Dadi ka Baap - iske aur maigat ke darwan jo waaste aa rahi hain wo Ashabe furuz hain.

Mawika Baap - iske aur maigat ke darwan Ghair 2 waaris hai.

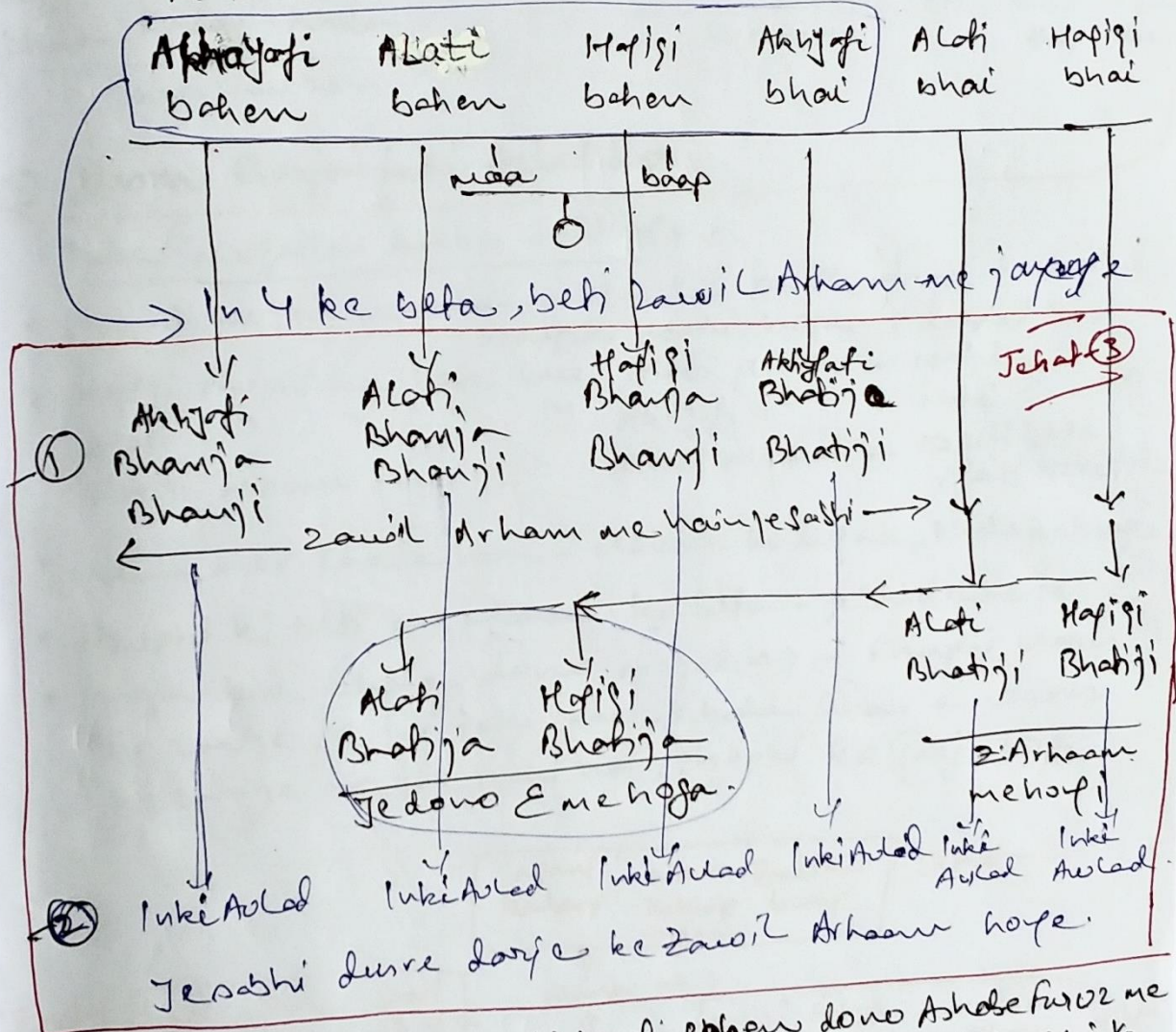
4. Waasta Morakkar hai ja Moannar hai.

5. Abdaan ke aithaar se dekhenge ke ek hi darg'e ke waaris saare ward hain ja saare aurtan hain ja ward aurtan mix hain

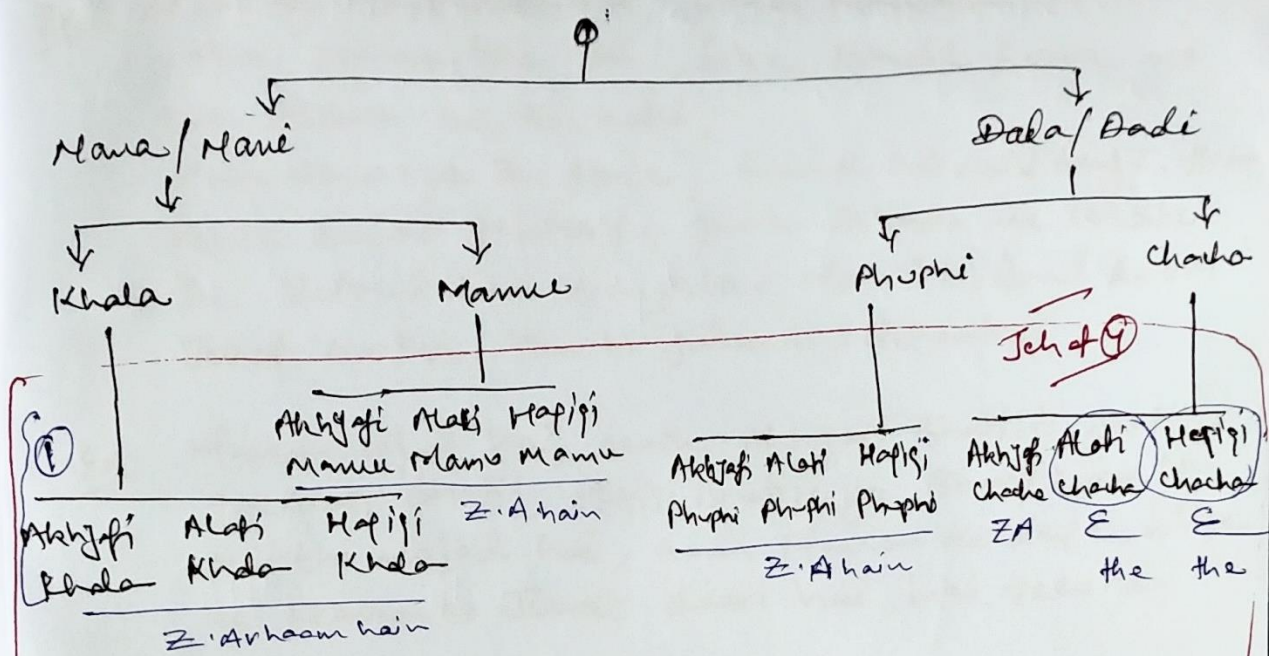
6. Doodh ka mangala - ek rishita kari hai aur dusre ka kamzor hai.

02

Ye 6 ke 6 Zawal Arham me nah' aye.

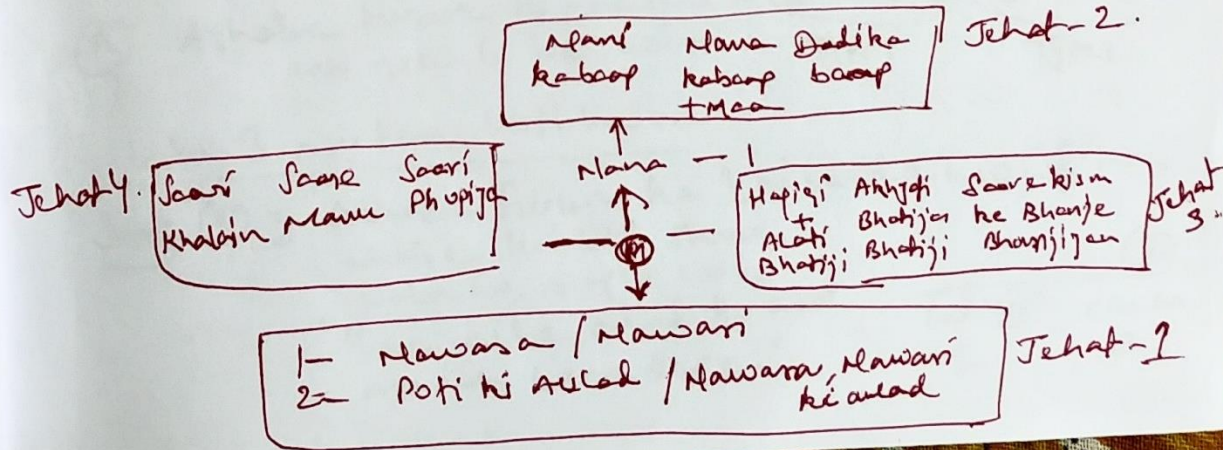


Note: Akhijafi Bhai aur Akhijafi Bahen dono Ashobefuror me aye hain jab ikhalte aa jate hain to hum inko $\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{1}{3}$ nah' denge, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ dete hain, theek in tarah, inki auladon bhi jab ikhalte aa jayenge to dard ko $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ milega.



② Dusra Darja inki Aulad ho.

- Isme Mehfil Karke Dekhenge ;
- Phuphi mojud aur Mammi ki aulad scath gaye to wo waaris nahi hoge. (Dara)
 - Hapiji Phuphi ke hote hain Aloti Phuphi - Nahi
Aloti " " " " Akhaji " - Nahi
Hapiji Mammi " " " " Aloti Mammi - Hapiji Lega
Aloti Nahi
 - Mammi aur Khala hain - Mammi ko dafna, Khala ko ringe
 - Phuphi ki beti aur Mammi ka beta - Jeshi Dekhenge
 - Phuphi aur Khala dono mojud ho - Phuphi waaris ke zariye se jur rahi hai, Khala Ghair e waaris ke zariye se jur rahi hai, Phuphi ko Parji hogi.



ex: 2d admi foot hota hai, uska Nawasa bhi hai
uska Nana bhi hai, inka Ashade furuz me
aur, Asbaa me koi nahi;
Hum Nawasa ko deye, Nana ko nahi deye. Hum
Pehle aulad dekhenge jaise Asbaa me dekhte
the. Beta Asbaa me pehle ata tha, Band dusri
Tehat katha. Yun hi jahan dekhenge.

ex: Mana-Mojud hai, partha Ahlyaji Bhatiji, Bhatiji
ja Alati Bhatij, Hattiji Bhatiji ya Bhatij me se
koi bhi mojud hai, hum Mana ko deye, iske
ke Mana ki Tehat dusri hai, inki teesre.

⑦

Wirasat Tapseem karne ka Pariga

- ① Hum majrat (———) banate hain
- ② unke niche unke worasa likhte hain.

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
beta (E)	bag (AF)	Biwi (AF)
(17)	(1)	(3)

- ③ Ab Hum dekhenge inme se Ashade furuz me
kaun kaun ate hain, Asbaa me kaun kaun hain.
- ④ Phir humne inke himse deche hain.

Ab ajata hai "Ta'seel" yani "asl masla nikalna"

① Ashade furuz ki share = $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$
wo jehi 6 ha hain Type 1. Type 2.

tohi 3 surten hoti hain

Surat ①: Ashade furuz ka 1 hi banda mojud hai,
chahi koi bhi share
wala ho, simple ho,
'Hum uske adad ko asl
masla bana deye.'

②
beti (AF) choda
 $\frac{1}{2}$ E

Surat 2 : Ashabe furu 2 ja 2 se
zyada aa jate hain.
dono Type 1 me se

TYPE 1.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Rule's Onne se jiska adad
bara ho, hum usko
asl masla banadenge

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ aya
to 8 ko masla banay
kro on.

Kulhad $\times 2$
 $\frac{4}{4}$
Kulhad $\times 1$
 $\frac{4}{4}$

100,000 (4)
chacha khawand beti
 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
(1) (1) (2)

(3)
bahu maa
 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

Surat 3 : Ashabe furu 2 ja 2 se zyada
aa jate hain, Type 1 ke saath
Type 2 aa jaye or vice versa

TYPE 2
 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$

Rule $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ Type 2 me kisi ke saath ayege
Asl masla 6 hi banega.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Type 2 me kisi ke saath ayege
Asl masla 12 banega

$\frac{1}{8}$ Type 2 me kisi ke saath ayege
Asl masla 24 banega

(6)
chacha maa khawand
 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
(2) (1) (3)

Jahan $\frac{1}{2}$ aa rahi hai $\frac{1}{3}$ ke saath

(6)
chacha akhiya shai khawand
 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Jahan $\frac{1}{2}$ aa rahi hai $\frac{1}{6}$ ke saath

(12)
chacha maa beti
 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
(7) (2) (3)

(24)
beta maa beti
 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
(17) (4) (3)

Assam Parika : Agar hum shud jate hai, ya Type 2, Type 1 wale saath aa jata hai, to shud par jata hai ke asal masla 6 tha, 8 tha, 12 tha to.

"20 Adafi Akal" ek guide hai, ap wo nikal lain.

Misal:- jahan Type 1, Type 2 $\frac{maa}{\frac{1}{6}}$ $\frac{beti}{\frac{1}{2}}$ ke saath hai, to asal masla 6 hi banega. hum gun karke dekh lete hain;

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2-6 \\ & 1-3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 8 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \frac{beti}{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{biwi}{\frac{1}{8}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2-8 \\ & 1-4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\therefore 2 \times 4 = 8$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 12 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \frac{admi}{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \frac{biwi}{\frac{1}{4}} \end{array}$$

$3-7$ inko koi ~~adaf~~ toq, seem kartas nahi hai, to hum multiply kar denge; $4 \times 3 = 12$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 12 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \frac{admi}{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{maa}{\frac{1}{6}} \quad \frac{biwi}{\frac{1}{4}} \end{array}$$

jahan Type 1 me se 2 aur Type 2 me se 1 hogaya.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2-6-7 \\ & 1-3-2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\therefore 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 12$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 24 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \frac{admi}{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{maa}{\frac{1}{6}} \quad \frac{biwi}{\frac{1}{8}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2-6-8 \\ & 1-3-4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\therefore 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 24 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \frac{admi}{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{biwi}{\frac{1}{8}} \quad \frac{2betiyan}{\frac{2}{3}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 3-6-8 \\ & 1-2-8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\therefore 3 \times 2 \times 4 = 24$

③

Oal (औल) kaisey kehate hain? (ain wao ban)

Humne insey pehle dekha / kiya ^{asl} masla nikla, phir waris ko hinse diye wo barabar aa jate the, jaise, asal masla gar 6 hai to waris ke hinse bhi 6 hi banate the.

Lekin saar aukat aise hoke hain ke asal masla 6 ata hai aur waris ke hinse 7 ban jate hain kathi 8, kathi 9, kathi 10 ban jate hain.

Asal masla 12 ata hai, hinse 12 ya 13 ya 17 ban jate hain. Ab jahan taj seem karte me mushkil paida hoti hai. Is mushkil ko asaan banata hai 'Oal'. Toke pehle sani tharab Umar farooq se rata hain.

Asal Masla 2 ho sakta hai, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 bhi ho sakta hai. Lekin jab 6 asal masla banega to hme 'Oal' ayega, 12 banega to 'Oal' ayega aur 24 banega asl masla to 'Oal' ayega. In teen me 'Oal' ata hai - 6, 12, 24 me.

Rule [Asal Masla 6 hai - hka 'Oal' 7, 8, 9, 10 tak ho sakta hai,
 " " 12 hai - " " 13, 15, 17 " " "
 " " 24 hai - " " 27 " " "

① Sabse pehle 6 ki misaal dekh lete hain, ke 6 ka 'Oal' aye kaise ata hai. (isko kehate hain 6 ka 'Oal' 7 ki taraf)

60000 aurat

2 khane

$\frac{2}{3}$

④

=

⑥ ⑦

khawab

$\frac{1}{2}$

③

⑤ Jahan wivast duresht tarikhe se nahi bataya

⑥ Jahan asal masla 6 ki gajah 7 ho jaye ga

$60,000 \times \frac{7}{7}$

$60,000 \times \frac{7}{7}$

⑦ Jahan; $4+3=7$ hua # asal masla 6.

60,000 $\times \frac{1}{8}$

ansatz

2. $\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

③ ① ②

$= 10$

adm'	msa	2 beare	biwi
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
(2)	(2)	(8)	(3)

= 15

24 ka dal 27 ke tarf.

~ 28 ~

4. Tas'hee : Durest kar dena .

Jab hum wariso ko hisse dete hain to wariso ki tadar aur hisse ke darmigam apas me kuch marail dete hain, jaise, uko hisse mile hain 3 aur wariso ki tadar hai 4, hisse mile hain 4 aur wariso ki tadar hai 5, 6.

Iske liye fupaha 2 Ekdam ne kuch gawait bayan kiye hain, Iske 2 tarike hain, jo hamari fupaha ki kitaabo me hai wo lamba tarika hai aur dusra tarika chhot assan hai aur durest bhi hota hai .

Iske liye 4 shelaat ka janna zaruri hai pehle,

- (1) Tasawee
- (2) Tadakhul
- (3) Tawafuk
- (4) Tobaijun

- ① Tasawee :- 2 adad ek jaise hoan, jaise 2-2, 3-3, 5-5.
- ② Tadakhul :- 2 adad mukhtalif hoan lekin bara adad chote adad pe pura pura tapseem ho jaye, jaise, 4-8, 2-4, 8-16
- ③ Tawafuk :- 2 adad mukhtalif hoan, lekin bara adad chote pe pura tapseem na hota ho. ~~gair~~ haan, teesre par 7e tapseem ho jate hoan; jaise, 8-12, 8-12 par tapseem nahi hota lekin 2 adad hai jisse 7e dono pura pura tapseem ho jate hain, jaise 9-12, lekin 3 se pura pura ho jaye ga

Isme dekhata jata hai ke 8-12, 8 aur 12 me nibat kya hai, isko "Wufk" kehte hain. Hum kahen pe 8-12 me $\frac{1}{2}$ ka wufk hai, aur 9-12 me $\frac{1}{3}$ ka wufk hai.

④ Taraijun : 2 adad mukhtalif ho; na bara chote par tapreem hota ho; na koi teesra adad ~~adad~~ adad ho ke jispe dono tapreem hote hoan jaise, 3-7, 4-7, 5-7, 7-9, 5-9; jahan 3 aur 7 me taraijun hai;

Wariso me ^{hispe} tapreem pure nahi hone ki misaal:

admi	baap	naa	⑥
2 betijan	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	
$\frac{2}{3}$			
④	①	① = 6	

Jahan maal pura tapreem ho gaya.

Wariso ki 1 hi hisse me $5 \times 6 = 30$ masla. admi ⑥

⑤	10 betijan	baap	naa	⑥
	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	
	④	①	①	
30 =	20	5	5	

betijan hain 10 aur hisse dige 4, ab 4, 10 par pure tapreem nahi hoga, ab stelahat dekhenge.

⑤ ⑥ Wariso ki tadad ko kehate hain "adade oos"

⑤ ④ Wariso ke hisse ko "adade sihaam"

Jahan hisse aur wariso ki tadad me nisbat humne dekhi, Tawafuk hai, 4 aur 10, 2 se tapreem hoje, lehra "4 aur 10 me $\frac{1}{2}$ ka Tawafuk hai".

Ab hum 'adade oos' ko 10 hai, isko 5 le lenge,

ab is 5 ko asal masla se multiply kar denge, $5 \times 6 = 30$

Ab humne is 30 se hisse nikalenge, kaise formula hai "adade oos \times adade sihaam". Ab hissa aram se tapreem ho jayega, har beti ko 2 hisse mil jayenge.

⑤	admi	baap	naa	⑥
⑤	5 betijan	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	
	$\frac{2}{3}$			
	④	①	①	
	20	5	5	

ab 5 betijan 4-7 hisse le lenge.

Jahan 4 hisse 5 betijo me pure tapreem nahi ho pate, Nisbat dekhi 4 aur 5 me, Taraijun hai,

Ab hum pure 5 adad ko le lenge; asal masla ban gaya $5 \times 6 = 30$

Ab formula me dalenge hisse nikalne ke liye.

Waris me masla - 1 or zyada

② $6 \times 3 = 18$ ⑥

3 chache 3 dadigan 6 barikjan

③

$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
①	①	④
3	3	12 = 18

$3 - 3 - 3$ Adad

④ Ab jo adad nikal kar aye, usme nisbat dekhni hai, apas me nisbat hai 3-3-3, yani Pasaree hum ek hi adad ko le lain

\therefore y Pasad aur fikam me nisbat dekhne pe y Adad me dekhne pe.

① Pehle hum, fikam aur pasad me nisbat dekhne pe, 4 aur 6 me Pasafuk hai, Pasafuk 2 khae ise 4, 6 dono tapreem hoge. masla $\frac{1}{2}$ ka Pasafuk = $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

② Ab hum dadigan ko dekhne pe 1 aur 3, jahan na Pasaree, na Pasafuk, na Pasafuk, Pasafuk hai = 3

③ Chacha me bhi Pasafuk hai = 3

② $12 \times 12 = 144$ ⑫

12 chache 3 dadigan 4 biwigan

⑫

$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
⑦	②	③
84	24	36 = 144

$12 - 3 - 4$

Ab jahan 12-3-4 me apas me nisbat dekhne pe, 12 ayege

- 4 biwigan ko 36 kisse aye, 9 each
- 3 dadigan ko 24 y y, 8 each
- 12 chache ko 84 y y, 7 each

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 12-3-4} \\ 2 \overline{) 4-1-4} \\ 2 \overline{) 2-1-2} \\ 1-1-1 \end{array}$$

1) 3-4 me Pasafuk hai, pura 4 le leye.

2) 2-3 me Pasafuk hai, hum pura 3 le leye

3) 12-7 me Pasafuk hai, pura 12 le leye

12-3-4 me Pasafuk tha. \Rightarrow

② $180 \times 24 = 4320$ ⑫

6 chache 15 dadigan 18 barikjan 4 biwigan

⑫

$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
①	④	⑥	③
4320 = 180	720	2880	540

$6 - 15 - 9 - 4$

Hum inhe apas me nisbat dekhne pe = 180.

1) 3-4 me Pasafuk hai pura 4 le lo

2) 15-8 me Pasafuk hai 2 ka adad aise hai jise 15 ki 8 ki tapreem hota hai, is liye $\frac{1}{2}$ ka Pasafuk hai

3) 4-5 me Pasafuk hai

4) 1-6 me Pasafuk hai

②

$$210 \times 24 = 5040 \quad (24)$$

210

7 chacha	6 dadi	10 larki	2 biwi
£	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
①	④	⑩	③
210	840	3360	630

1) 3-2 me Paraiyon hai

2) 10-16 me Parafuk hai

3) 4-6 me Parafuk hai

4) 1-7 me Paraiyon hai

$$7 - 3 - 5 - 2 \text{ time bh Paraiyon hai} = 210$$

Maan, Maan hai 24,000/-

$$2 \text{ biwi ka hissa} = 24000 \times \frac{630}{5040} = ₹ 3000/-$$

$$10 \text{ larki } \times \times = 24000 \times \frac{3360}{5040} = ₹ 16,000/-$$

$$6 \text{ dadi } \times \times = 24000 \times \frac{840}{5040} = ₹ 4000/-$$

$$7 \text{ chacha } \times \times = 24000 \times \frac{210}{5040} = ₹ 1000/-$$

Sidha Sadha Papeem ka tarika

Is tarike me na Tasawee, na Tadakhuk, na Parafuk aur na hi Paraiyon ki zarurat hai. Ho nibat nikalni hai aur na hi itna lamba process jo hisaab me likha hai unko follow karna hai.

$$\text{Maan} = 24,000/-$$

(24)

7 chacha	6 dadi	10 larki	2 biwi
£	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
①	④	⑩	③

$$24000 \times \frac{1}{24} \quad 24000 \times \frac{4}{24} \quad 24000 \times \frac{16}{24} \quad 24000 \times \frac{3}{24}$$

$$= 1000/- \quad = 4000/- \quad = 16000/- \quad = 3000/-$$

Note: Wurasa ke hisso ki rakhani ke netije ele hi nikal kar aa gaye asani se.

⑩

"Radd" :- Loata Dena.

Ashabe furur ke waris hain sirf, Asbat nahi hain, Oal me asal masla se waris ke hisse ban gaye the, asal masla 6 aya, waris ke hisse 7, 8, 9, ho gaye, jahan par 7e hogya ke agar asal masla 6 aa raha hai, to waris ke hisse ghat jayenge kyunke inme 'Radd' hai, waris ke hisse 5, 4, gayenge, ab humne us maal ko ^{unke} ~~dubara~~ tapseem karna hai, ~~32~~ ³² asal masla se tapseem karenge humne 6 me se 4 diye piche bach gaye 2, phir 2 unme tapseem karne hain, iski tapseem kaise hogi.

Biwi aur Khawand ko dafara maal nahi milta, inko 1 hi baar dena hai aur jo inke saath duine waris aa rahi hain unko dubara maal mil jaye, abse tapseem karna hai. Ab inme 2 surten hoti hain -

- (i) hamare paas sirf Ashabe furur hai, Asbat nahi hain, un Ashabe furur me se Khawand ya Biwi ko 1 bhi nahi hai, aur 1 waris hai.
- (ii) zyada waris hain, inka asal masla nikal lena, phir unke hisse nikal lena, ab jab asal masla se hisse kam aenge, jaise asal masla 6 hai, hisse 5 hain, hum asal masla ko 5 bana den, 4 banadenge 3 banadenge, unse maal tapseem ho jayega.

<u>abul</u>	<u>⑥-②</u>	
2 betien	dadi	akhaji bahen
jahan asal masla nikalne kizarurat nahi hai.	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
Kul maal $\div 2$ each	①	①
		jahan asal masla 6 tha, waris ke hisse bane 2, hum asal masla hi 2 bana denge.

<u>⑥-③</u>	
dadi	2 akhaji bahen
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
①	② = 3
	jahan 3 likha, ke 6 ka radd 3 ke farq ab asal masla 3 kar denge
	Kul maal $\div 3$; 2 hisse akhaji bahen ko 1 hissa dadi ko.

(6) - (4)	
Poti	1 beti
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
(1)	(3)

asl masla 6 tha
 waris ke hisse bane 4
 6 ka radd 4 ke taraf
 Ab Kul maal $\div 4 \times$ hissa

(6) - (5)	
mas	2 betiyan
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
(1)	(4) = 5

asl masla = 6
 hisse = 5
 6 ka radd 5 ke taraf
 Ab Kul maal $\div 5 \times$ hissa.

Surat 2:- Khawand aur Biwi Mojud hain

(1) Hum Khawand, Biwi ko pehle farq kar denge.

12	
betiyan	khawand
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
(8)	(3) = 11

pehle to simple dekhna hoga ke
 6 masle me Radd hai ya nahi.
 (2) Ab hum Kul maal $\div 11 \times 3$ nahi kar sakte
 is liye ke Khawand ko maal debara
 milta nahi hai.

New Rule iktiyar karna parega;

Pehle Khawand ko kul maal ka $\frac{1}{4}$ de denge.

Baki ka bacha hua maal betiyan ko de denge, kyunke
 Ishaan 1 hi hissa ke waris hain.

(3) - (6)		(12) 4
2 akhijafi bahen	dadi	biwi
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
(4)	(2)	(3) = 9

Hum ab a nahi
 kar sakte, kul maal
 $\div 9 \times$ hissa, shak
 ho jayega.

- 50,000/- (2) 25,000/- (1)
- Hum biwi wale $\frac{1}{4}$, se asal masla banayenge = 4
 - Hum biwi ko side me kar denge. Kul maal ke 4 hisse
 karke biwi ko hissa dekar farik kar denge.
 - Hum ab waris ko dekhenge sirf; saanhen biwi hai hi nahi
 - Ab masla dono ke beech bana 6, hisse bane $1+2=3$
 yani 6 ka radd 3 ke taraf.
 - Ab jo baki maal ko 3 hisso me tapreem karenge, (hissa
 dadi ko, 2 hissa akhijafi bahen ko denge.

Example

1 lac	
Kadigan	Betigan
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
23 = ④	⑩
	⑤ ⑥
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
5 = 1	④
$\frac{87500}{5} \times 1$	$\frac{87500}{5} \times 4$
= 17,500/-	= 70,000/-

②

biwi
 $\frac{1}{8}$

③

⑧

1 lac
 $\frac{8}{8} \times 1$
= 12500

↓
Bal.

87,500/-

1) Iske matlab hai jahan par Radd hai.

2) We can't do Kulmaal + 23 x hissa.

3) Erase all calculated hissas.

4) Hum asal masla 8 banaenge, biwi wala, aur biwi ko farik kar denge.

5) Ab baki 2 ka asal masla nikalenge = 6

6) Ab hissoz 5, yani 6 ka kadd 5, lehra ab asal masla 5 banega

7) Iske basis par bal. maal toqreem kar denge.

Ⓐ Basz aqad maine wala jitna chorkar jeta hai utna hi uske karz hota hai; maslan 1 lac choara, aur 1 lac hi karz hai, ko masla nahi, uske karz de dain, khel khatm.

Ⓑ Basz aqad, samjhen 1 lac choara, karz 80,000, jahan karz dekar 20,000 bacha wo toqreem kar dain, ko masla nahi.

Ⓒ Basz aqad, samjhen, 1 lac choara, karz hai 1.5 lac, aur wo karz logon ka barabar bhi nahi hoga, kinika 20,000, kinika 80,000, kinika 10,000, kinika 40,000. Iske liye Paraiyon, Pawafo ke galde ayenge.

Miscal: Kul jagedad = 9/-, Kar deutha = 15/-
Zaid ke 8/- Anar ke 7/-

Kul maal = 9 ③
Anar
7
= $\frac{7}{5} \times 3 = 4.20$

⑤ 15
Zaid
8
= $\frac{8}{5} \times 3 = 4.80$

9 aur 15 me Pawafo hai, both divisible by 3.

9 ka wukf 3 aur 15 ka wukf 5

maan lo, ke ab koi maal 5 hai, dena hai 15/-

kul maal 5

Amar

7

$$\frac{7}{5} \times 15 = 2.34$$

3

15

2012

8

$$\frac{8}{15} \times 15 = 2.66$$

ab Padakhol banda hai, 15 5, me pura tapreem ho jata hai.

$$\text{or } \frac{8}{3} \times 15 = 2.66$$

7

Amar

7

3.26

15

2012

8

3.74

ab jahan Taraigun hai.

Simple method hai, ke proportionately distribute kar dein karz daron me.

kul maal 70,000/-

Amar

Karza 62000

15,000

2012

90,000

$$\therefore \text{2012} = \frac{90,000}{150,000} \times 70,000$$

$$\text{Amar} = \frac{62,000}{150,000} \times 70,000$$

(11)

Munaskha

:- Ek adni foot ho jata hai, uske waras hain, abhi humne uske waris me jayelad tapreem nahi ki hoti ke un waris me se ek waris foot ho jata hai, ab in foot me waris ki jayelad tapreem nahi ki

aurat

baap mara khawand
x
foot ho gaya

ab for khawand ki tapreem karvithi

baap mara beti

x
foot ho gayi

Ab bhi beti ki bhi jayelad tapreem karvithi ke uske waris me se ko foot ho jata hai.

Munaskha mein chaaron ka aisa ijtemayi
 hua hota hai ke har waris ko uska hissa
 barabar mil jata hai, lekin in chaaron
 surton ka humne ek hi baar hissa nikalna
 hota hai.

1st aurot

baap	maa	khawad
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
50,000		

<u>khawad (1/2 + 50,000)</u>		
baap	maa	beti

Humne abhi jayezad toh nahi
 hi thi, lekin name pata tha ke
 khawad ko 50,000 hissa ata tha,
 Ab hum khawad ko 75,000
 aur uski apni jayezad dono ko
 nikal kar, uske waris me aag
 re tapseem kar denge.

Lehaza; hum harid farid ko aag se uski tapseem
 kar lain aur dekhien ke uski moat ke waqt
 kaur kaur zinda tha, jo jo zinda tha uska
 hissa aag kar lain, phir unme se jo foot ho
 chuka hai, uski wirasat ko aag tapseem kar
 lain, uski waris me se jo foot hua hai uski
 wirasat ko aag tapseem kar lain. Ye Munaskha
 ka ek aisa farida tarika hai.

Hawal ki Meeras:- Wirasat ek hawal ke
 liye bhi hoti hai.

Surat 2: Hawal ko larki waunte hai Surat 4: Hawal Larka se jho

<p>27 = ③ ④ ⑤ ⑩</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>zaid</td> <td>oat hai</td> <td>(27) - (24)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>biwi</td> <td>baap</td> <td>maa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{8}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>2/3</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(beti)</td> </tr> </table>	zaid	oat hai	(27) - (24)	biwi	baap	maa	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$			<u>2/3</u>			(beti)	<p>24 = ③ ④ ④ ⑬</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>zaid</td> <td>biwi</td> <td>baap</td> <td>maa</td> <td>beti</td> <td>hawal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{8}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td> <td>(beta)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>2</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(13)</td> </tr> </table>	zaid	biwi	baap	maa	beti	hawal	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	(beta)						<u>2</u>						(13)
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					<u>2</u>																																			
					(13)																																			

Hume 75 belien hai ke in 4 waris ko kin surat me
 kam milta hai aur kin surat me zyada milta hai,
 toki hum unko kam maal de dein aur bakiye maal
 hawal ke liye rakh dein.

- 24-27 me Tawafuk hai, 3 ke adad se dono tapseem ho jata hai, hum kette hai $\frac{1}{3}$ ka 'loukf' hai.
- 24-27 me $\frac{1}{3}$ ka wukfaya, humne 24 ka $\frac{1}{3}$ liya = 8

→ 10 8 ko 27 ke saath multiply kar dein, ayega 216

→ Ya 27 ka wukf nikalen, jo ayega 9, isko 24 ke saath multiply kar dein - $24 \times 9 = 216$ ayega

→ Note: Humne wukf ko wukf se multiply nahi karne, Rule humne, ek ke kul ko dusre ke wukf se multiply karne hai

→ Ab asal masla samjaya dono ka 216,

Surat 1

biwi	baap	maa	beti	hand beta
(3)	(4)	(9)		(13)
(27)	(36)	(36)		(117)

Surat 2

biwi	baap	maa	beti	hand beti
(1)	(4)	(9)		(16)
(24)	(32)	(32)		(128) - 64 cash

Rule Ab hirse kaise nikalenge; Surat 1 ke wukf ko Surat 2 ke wukf se multiply kar denge. Similarly, Surat 1 ke wukf ko Surat 2 ke wukf se multiply kar denge.

Ab hume ye dekhna hai, ke dono surat me se inwaris ko jo mojod hain kame kab milta hai.

- Ab hume dekhna hai, ke inme se $(\frac{117}{3} \times 2)$ Hand (64) Larke Larki
- | | | | |
|---|--------------|------|-------|
| | (39) | 64 | Larki |
| → Agar hum hand ko larki wane to maa, baap aur biwi ko kame milte hain, aur agar larka wane to ^{intengko} ayada lekin mojod larki ko kame milte hain. | 36 | (32) | maa |
| | 36 | (32) | baap |
| → Hum inko kam-kam de denge, kul maal ke 216 hirse hark larki ko 39 de denge. | 27 | (24) | biwi |
| → Humne 216 me se 128 hirse de diye, kam diye 89 hirse, je humne rakhiye. | maa ko - 32 | " | " |
| | Baap ko - 32 | " | " |
| | Biwi ko - 24 | " | " |
- Humne intezar kiya, baccha paida hua wo thi larki, is 89 me se uske 64 bante the, wo de diye, bache 25 hirse, dekho hise kam diye the, ^{mojod} larki ko kame diya tha vako sirf 39 diye the, je 25 usko de do, tapreem mukammal ho gayi.
- Agar Larka paida hua; to humne maa, baap, biwi ko kam hirse diye the 36-36-27 denge the, diye 32-32-24, ab de denge 4-4-2, total hue 11, bache the 89 hirse se 78 larka ko diye, 11 short diye; Pura maal tapreem ho gaya.

Agar inme Davaigun aa jata to hum 24×27 karte, phir Surah 1 ke 24 ko Surah 2 ke mojuda hisso se multiply karte (24×16 , 24×4 2 soon) & vice versa (27×13 , 27×4 2 soon). Phir hum unke hisso ko kam kam baad dete; bacche ki wiledat ke baad ghishe short diya hua rehta hum calculate karke pura kar dete, tab jakar maal mukammal tafseem ho jata.

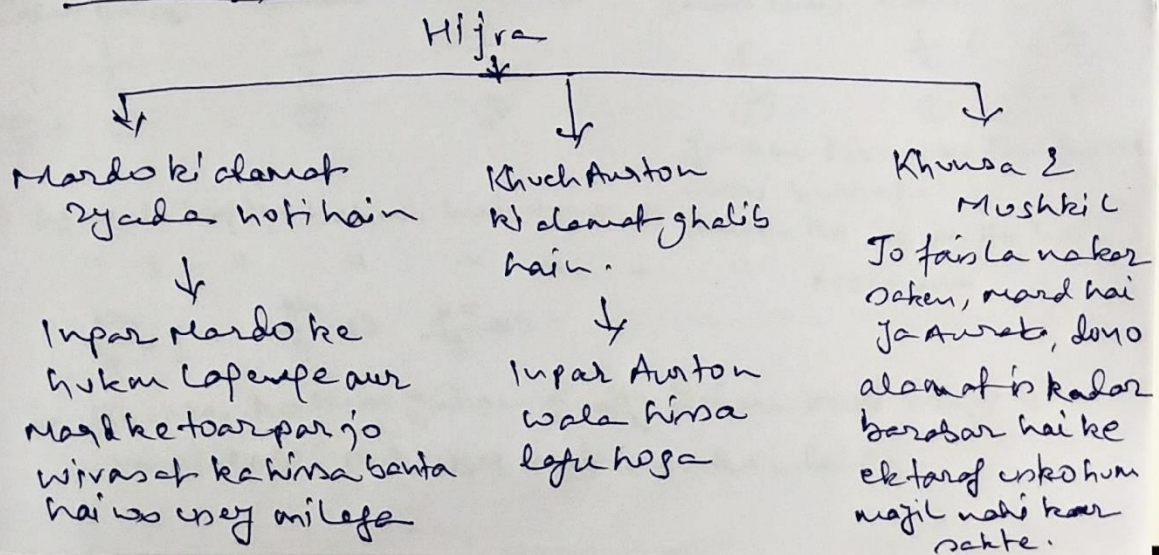
(12)

- (A) Humne dekha ke hamal ki wirasat kaise tafseem karne pe ye ek lamba tarika tha, iska ek short tarika bhi hai.

KM				Kul maal (KM)			
(24)				(27) - (24)			
Bhai baap maa Larki hamal (Larki)				hamal baap maa biwi beti			
$\frac{KM}{24}$				$\frac{KM}{27}$			
(3)	(4)	(4)	(3)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{KM}{24} \times 3$				$\frac{KM}{27} \times 4$			
$\frac{KM}{24} \times 4$				$\frac{KM}{27} \times 4$			
$\frac{KM}{24} \times 4$				$\frac{KM}{27} \times 3$			
$\frac{KM}{24} \times 3$				$\frac{KM}{27} \times 16$			

Is method se bhi similar hisso ki ragan ayegi.

- (B) Khumsa ki Wirsat : Hijra kehte hain inhe.



Khunsa & Muskil ka kya hukam hoga?

Jaise humne hamal ki wirsat kahi usko larka banakar kahi usko larki banakar decha, isi Khunsa ko baki warison ke saath rakhke ek martaba larka banake, ek martaba inko larki banake dechenge.

Is surah me inko maal kam milta hai, wo kam wala de denge inko, agar Isurat me ye mehmum hota hai dusri surah me inko milta hai to hum inko mehmum kar denge.

admi	1 lac	④
Khunsa (beti)	beti	beta

Jahan majid ka 1 beta 2 betiyan
je bhi asbaa hain.

Kul maal ke 4 hisse karne		
①	①	②
25000	25000	50,000

∴ Khunsa ko hum finally beti samajh ke 25,000/- de denge

admi		⑤
Khunsa (beta)	beti	beta
②	①	③
Jahan Ashab furus me		
ko waris nahi hai, inke		
2 bete hote, 1 beti hai		
Kul maal ke 5 hisse		
2:2:1. Asl uska 5 ban		
jayega		
2x:1 lac.		
40,000	20,000	40,000

Is martabe me dalhai		
⑦ - ⑥		
Khunsa (Alati behen)	haqiqi behen	khawand
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
⑦ = ①	③	③

aurat		
②		
Khunsa (Alati bhai)	haqiqi behen	khawand
⑤	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
⑦	①	①

Jahan Asbaa ke liye khush nahi bachega.

⑥ Agar 1 haqiqi behen hai to Alati behen ko $\frac{1}{6}$ milta hai.

$$\frac{KM}{7} \times 1 \quad \frac{KM}{7} \times 3 \quad \frac{KM}{7} \times 3$$

∴ Khunsa ko hum jahan finally behen nahi usey bhai samajhenge aur usey mehmum kar denge.

Ghumshuda admi Maffoot :-

Ek admi ghum hai uske bare me koi pata nahi, kahan hai, zinda hai ya munda hai, apne ~~us~~ maal ke haf me wo zinda hoga, koi uska waris nahi banega, baar ne kaha ke jab tak uski umar 100 saal puri na hojaye, jiske bahare Shariat Vol 20 me likha ke jab uski umar 70 saal na ho jaye. Mastan 30 saal uski umar thi wo ghum ho gaya, ab 40 saal mazed uska interaz karenge, agar in 40 saalon me aa jaye to tabeja agar 70 saal pure ho jaye, ab usey munda samjha jayega, ab uska jitna maal hai is waqt 70 saal ki umar ^{jitne wurasahain,} ke waqt, wo maal uske warison ko de diya jayega, jo pehle mar chuke wo mar chuke

Lekin khud uske bare me kya hoga, uske rishtedaro me se koi marta hai, uska beap, maa, bahen, bhai, biwi, bacche, to kya usey hinsa milega janshi milega? milega. Hum jo marna wala hai uski jayezat taqseem karenge, is Maffoot ko, zinda man ke bho aur is Maffoot ko munda man ke Shi.

Hum dchenge ke waris ke hirs me kami ati hai, jin waris ke hirs me kami ati hai ya mehrum hote hain, mehrum ko mehrum rakhege, kami walon ko kam denge, phir interaz karenge, bakiya maal rakh denge, flamal ki tarah pame; agar wo ajata hai, 70 saal ke andar andar, jo maal uska parahua hai wo usko de denge. ~~and jinke shorfa the unka pura kar denge~~

Agar iski 70 saal puri hojati aur ye nahi ata, to ab humne jisko mehrum kiya tha usko uska hirs de

denge, jinko kam diya tha unko bhi unka jo bakaya bachta hai ^{wo bhi} unko de denge.

Yani, mafqoot ka koi uska waris nahi banega to saal tak.

Murtad ka Masla

- 1) Ma murtad kisi ka waris banta hai, na koi musalman murtad ka waris.
- 2) Lekin murtad ne irtadaad se pehle musalman hokar jo kamaya tha, ab wo murtad hokar mare, uski Islam ki kamayi uske musalman waris ko milegi.
- 3) Agar aurat murtad ho jaye, uske Islam ki kamayi ho ja halate irtadaad ki ho wo uske musalman waris ko milegi.
- 4) Lekin murtad khud mar ho ja aurat ho wo khud kisi musalman ka waris nahi banega.

Pitmayi toar par marne wale (plane crash)

Plane crash hua, uski family ke sare log mar gaye, jahan hamne pata nahi chad payega ke inme se kisse, beap, bahen, bhai pehle kyon mara, to phir ye apas me kisi ke waris nahi honge.

Har ek ki alag alag wirsat tapseem hogi; jo unke wirsat piche hain unme tapseem ho jayegi. Har marne wale ghar ke piche wirsat ko dekhenge phir unme tapseem ho jayegi.